

HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP)

HORN OF AFRICA

(Somalia, Kenya, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda)

0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP

0.1 – Revision on the 8/10/2012

Respite was given by the last rainy season (end 2011) and good harvests but late and erratic rains in some areas of the region this year are causing renewed food insecurity. Furthermore, the underlying problems have not been addressed. The level of preparedness to face possible humanitarian consequences and the early warning systems are better than in 2010/2011 but the humanitarian community has to continue supporting preparedness actions and be ready to respond to rising of malnutrition rates, water shortages and new influx of refugees and IDPs.

In Somalia food security and nutrition situation continues to improve, but remains serious in several locations. The latest analysis by FSANU¹ indicate 2.12 million people in crisis or humanitarian emergency (IPC phase 3 & 4) - down from 2.51 million in January 2012 and more than 4 million people at the height of the famine in July 2011.

According to FSNAU, because of the long dry spell during the April to June Gu rains, pest infestations, and other factors, the Gu 2012 harvest is significantly below average (44% of 1995-2011). Agro-pastoral areas in southern Somalia will be the most affected by the poor harvest including areas of Bay, Bakol, Hiran, Gedo, and Lower and Middle Juba regions. Other recent assessments indicate that while a return to famine is unlikely, the situation in the above regions of south of Somalia remains critical with alarming malnutrition figures. A poor harvest, depleted incomes and high food prices are forcing people across the country to rely increasingly on aid and leaving them vulnerable to a growing threat from preventable diseases. Protection of livelihood assets and access to basic services in most affected agro pastoral zones need to be reinforced.

In addition, the evolving military and political situation is bringing new humanitarian needs notably following population displacements and military operations. Population movements to Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba continued and could further increase due to the on-going conflict in those regions. The humanitarian situation remains also critical in several IDPs settlements and sustained support is needed to prevent the most vulnerable people to fall back into further destitution.

Further to the release of the Humanitarian requirement Document, in Ethiopia, SNNPR region, southern Tigray, eastern Amhara, parts of central and eastern Oromia are of concern. Rainy season is very late, meaning that the growing season is much reduced. Household food insecurity and levels of malnutrition are increasing and the food security situation is likely not to improve until the next harvest in Nov/Dec. 2012. Moreover, due to the deteriorating situation between the two Sudans, the refugee flow from Sudan to

¹ Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

Ethiopia is increasing. Clan clashes have also been intensifying over scarce resources and have generated continuing internal displacements. There is a need to strengthen ECHO rapid response to these populations.

In order to respond to the humanitarian needs identified, an additional envelope of EUR 30 million has been allocated to Ethiopia and Somalia covered by the present HIP.

With this funding, it is expected to re-inforce the support to refugees, internally displaced people and to people affected by floods, epidemic outbreak and food insecurity. Emergency response focusing on nutrition, health, wash, food assistance and non-food items/shelters would be needed.

In addition to the SHARE², support to livelihoods recovery (and resilience related initiative) should also be supported as to avoid complete destitution of vulnerable people as it was the case in 2011. Prepositioning of stocks and disaster preparedness activities have to be reinforced; including boosting of current pipelines particularly needed in the last quarter of the year.

0.2 - Revision on 27/08/2012

1. Ethiopia

The preliminary results of the Belg³ performance carried out in June in 6 regions⁴ showed that food insecurity will increase in the second half of 2012. This will be most visible in the Belg areas but some lowland agro-pastoralist and pastoralist areas are also concerned.

The revised Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) for the second half of 2012 was launched on 13 August 2012 and calls for USD 189.4 million in additional humanitarian funding to meet food and non food needs in Ethiopia between July and December 2012. The revised total number of relief food beneficiaries is estimated at 3.7 million, which is a 16% increase over the 3.2 million identified in the first half of the year. To be noted that refugees needs are not included in the HRD. This compares to 4.5 million beneficiaries for the Belg assessment of last year (2011).

Many farmers lost their early planted long cycle crops due to the extended dry conditions and cannot afford to purchase seeds for replanting. For many who can afford, the seeds are however not available in sufficient quantities. Stocks availability for the relief food and the refugee food pipelines in the country are of concern. World Food Program (WFP) have already anticipated a risk of food pipeline breaks and the food stock available in the strategic grain reserves has passed below the threshold set for the bare minimum. Delays in supplementing the available food through import are to be expected due to the clogging up of the Djibouti port.

² Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience

³ Rains for the period February-May in the cropping areas

⁴ Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Tigray and Somali Region

Latest reports from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) show an increased number of arrivals from Somalia and from Sudan⁵ (mainly from Blue Nile and Jonglei states). The average weekly arrival number in Dolo Ado camps has gone up to 1200-1500/week (compared to less than 100/day over the last months). In Ethiopia the total caseload (August 2012) is 368,735, with 207,000 from Somalia (164,000 in Dolo Ado), 86,599 from Sudan/South Sudan (in Gambella and Benishangul Gumuz), and 61,626 from Eritrea. Over 130,000 refugees arrived in Ethiopia in 2011 and already close to 50,000 new arrivals are registered by August 2012. New arrivals from Sudan (Blue Nile) have increased significantly in 2012 (18,000 in first half year 2012). Moreover, humanitarian agencies have reported that additional groups of Somali IDPs (10 to 15,000) are gathering just across the border in Dolow, Somalia side. A sixth camp site has now been identified in Dolo Ado district and will have to be established. If current trends continue Ethiopia will host 420,000 refugees from 5 countries (Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan and Kenya).

The assistance to the Sudanese refugees in Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella is covered under the Ethiopia HIP 2012 and no longer under the Sudan HIP 2012. On-going contracts will be covered until the end by Sudan HIP 2012.

In addition, in February and recently again in July, clan clashes have been intensifying over land access and scarce resources. Localised conflicts have generated continuing internal displacements but also displacement to neighbouring country Kenya. Parts of Oromiya, Somali and Gambella States are the hardest hit regions. There is a need to strengthen our rapid response to these populations.

In order to respond to the humanitarian needs identified, an additional envelope of EUR 8 million has been allocated to Ethiopia and covered by the present HIP.

2. Horn of Africa

Even if not covered under the HIP 2012, an additional envelope of EUR 22 million under the SHARE⁶ initiative has been allocated to the Horn of Africa to build resilience to food insecurity and malnutrition in the Horn of Africa. The aim is to avoid the repetition of large-scale disasters such as the 2011 humanitarian crises in the HoA. This new funding is to be mainly used to cover humanitarian needs in Somalia and Kenya.

In Somalia, exceptional Deyr season harvest and 2011 livestock exports confirm that resilience exists among local communities and that seed & tool and animal immunisation & treatment programmes that were implemented have paid off. This would be repeated with an immediate and substantial support to programmes aiming at the recovery of herder and farmer communities ahead of the forthcoming rainy seasons. This will be implemented in addition to other live saving responses.

⁵ New proposals to cover the needs of the Sudanese refugees will be submit under the present HIP for Ethiopia

⁶ Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience

Some refugees have been in Kenya and Ethiopia for more than 20 years while others have recently arrived and continue to arrive. The drought related crisis in 2011 has created massive arrivals of refugees and created an acute humanitarian emergency with dramatically high levels of malnutrition and mortality. Kenya is hosting more than 625,000 refugees, of which 534,000 from Somalia. Around 474,000 are in the Dadaab camps in Eastern Kenya, 30,000 refugees from South Sudan in Kakuma camp in Northern Kenya and an estimated 55,000 refugees in urban settings. More than 170,000 new Somali refugees arrived in 2011, although the influx has diminished after the Kenya incursion (October 2011) into Somali. Regarding refugee situation, DG ECHO will concentrate its efforts in Dadaab.

Allocation for the Horn of Africa including EDF⁷ funding: EUR 132,000,000.

1. CONTEXT

After two failed rainy seasons the region is benefiting in this last quarter of 2011 of good rains which have released temporarily the stress on drought-affected population. The malnutrition levels have decreased, water is available and some agriculture and livestock recovery are taking place. However, the situation remains fragile as this rainy season alone can not ensure a significant recovery of critically affected population.

Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, four countries affected by the current crisis, are all ranking 3 on the vulnerability and crisis index. The total population of the four countries amounts 133.1 million of which about 10% (13.3 million) is affected by the current crisis. Uganda is also ranking 3 on the vulnerability and crisis index. On a total of 187 on the human development index (HDI) Kenya ranks 143, Uganda 161, Djibouti 165 and Ethiopia 174. There is no existing data for Somalia. The humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa is very challenging with a combination of factors affecting an increasingly vulnerable population.

Conflict

The long lasting, protracted conflict is still on-going in Somalia, spreading its impact into neighboring countries of the Horn of Africa with large number of refugees crossing into Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Yemen. The Kenyan military intervention launched in October 2011 in Southern Somalia is bringing a new international dimension to the conflict. The extent of its impact on the humanitarian situation both in Somalia and in Kenya is not yet clearly identified but it could be an aggravating factor. For some 20 years the management of and access to natural resources and any remaining infrastructure in Somalia has been under the control of clans, sub-clans, militias and warlords. In the resultant atmosphere of endemic insecurity, viable livelihood systems and coping mechanisms have rested upon clan-based self-reliance. Whereas the northern areas of Somalia were able to establish relative stability and an adequate form of self-governance, the central and southern

⁷ ECHO/-HF/EDF/2012/01000

parts of Somalia have seen regular armed conflict, with no consolidation of power established by the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFI). Unpredictable levels of instability continue to prevail amidst an uncertain and volatile changing political landscape.

Access and share of natural resources, mainly water and pasture, is also a source of conflict between pastoralist populations at the Kenya/Ethiopia border area.

In Ethiopia, conflict between ONLF (Ogaden National Liberation Front) and government forces in Somali Region as well as tensions in the Gambella region are also creating areas of insecurity.

Drought

More than 13 million people have been affected by the 2010-2011 droughts in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti. Records show that the level of rainfall has been the lowest in the past 60 years in several regions of the Horn of Africa: The population affected has been struggling to meet its basic survival requirements and are still in need of humanitarian assistance.

In the areas affected by drought, pasture and water shortages have caused massive livestock deaths. Large-scale population movements and concentration of livestock near permanent water sources have been observed. The concentration of livestock at the few water points has led to livestock disease transmission as well as severe depletion of pasture resources causing further environmental degradation.

The impact of the drought has been especially important for the socio-economic marginalized population in semi arid and arid lands.

In 2012, Some 9.1⁸ million people are in need of humanitarian assistance (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti).

Displacement:

In 2011 alone, the combination of drought and conflict has led to the internal displacement of more than 150.000 people in Somalia - which adds to the previous internal displacements - and to the exodus of refugees to surrounding countries mainly to Kenya and Ethiopia. As of the end of July 2012, the total number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) is estimated at 1.36 million people in Somalia. Somalia's refugee exodus passed the figure of one million in mid-July 2012 (UNHCR).

On top of the protracted refugee crisis faced in Dadaab and Dollo Ado, an additional displacement crisis has occurred in Ethiopia over the last few months. In July ethnic clashes occurred again between the Gerri and the Borana over land issues. This has led to 46,000 displaced in both Moyales districts in Somali and Oromia regions. Moreover there are currently some 7000 Ethiopian refugees on the Kenyan side of the border. Humanitarian agencies are now acting quickly to try to cover the minimum basic needs of the displaced populations.

⁸ OCHA Horn of Africa Humanitarian Snapshot, 20 July 2012

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

1) Affected people/ potential beneficiaries:

In **Somalia**, 2.12 million people are estimated to be in crises in the second half of 2012 with the overwhelming majority in south central Somalia. A quarter of the estimated Somali population is currently uprooted. 2011 *Gu*⁹ rainy season crop production in southern Somalia was the lowest production in 17 years. On basis of the post-Gu harvest assessment FSNAU has developed a new IPC map for the period August to December 2012. As a result of the long dry spell during the April to June Gu rains, pest infestations, and other factors, the Gu 2012 harvest is significantly below average (44% of 1995-2011). Agro-pastoral areas in southern Somalia will be the most affected by the poor harvest including areas of Bay, Bakol, Hiran, Gedo, and Lower and Middle Juba regions. Despite poor Gu rains and below average harvest, the post-Gu harvest assessment concludes that due to the exceptional good Deyr harvest overall cereal production will remain at average level for the whole year of 2012. Nevertheless, the level of vulnerability remains high across various regions and among displaced populations; emergency aid need therefore to be sustained to avoid further destitution.

The Government of **Ethiopia** (GoE) has launched a revised Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) in August 2012, which indicates that 3.7 million people are in need of food and non food assistance during the period July to December 2012.

In the worst drought affected areas of south and southeastern parts, the pasture conditions have been very poor leading to high food insecurity levels mainly for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Lower than average rainfalls have negatively affected livelihoods and have created desperate humanitarian conditions.

In **Kenya**, food insecurity and rates of acute malnutrition in the northern and eastern pastoral areas both surpassed emergency levels. The overall numbers of food insecure populations that require urgent multi-sectoral interventions have reduced in 2012 (2.3 million) compared to 3.75 million in 2011.

Kenya hosts more than 625,000 refugees, of which 534,000 are from Somalia. In **Dadaab and Kakuma Camps (Kenya)**, over 500,000¹⁰ individuals are registered. Due to the currently prevailing insecurity situation in Dadaab, basic services have been reduced and living conditions are worsening. Essential aid and services are continuing in Dadaab despite security constraints. Disease outbreaks have also been reported and are currently addressed through specific interventions.

⁹ The Gu is the rain and agriculture season from May-August. Its production usually accounts for 2/3 of the annual crop production in Somalia

¹⁰ UNHCR camp population statistics, August 2012

In **Djibouti** a total of 206,000 people are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance in the northwest, central and southeast regions of the country¹¹. A total of 19,820 refugees are currently registered, the large majority of them being Somali.

The drought did not affect **Uganda** as much as the other countries in the Horn. LRRD efforts are materializing, but still need some continued support in the area of Drought Risk Reduction in Karamoja. However influx of civilians from North Kivu, DRC into Uganda is increasing. Some 30,000 asylum seekers have arrived since January 2012. Congolese arriving in Uganda have requested asylum and many are moving inland to the refugees settlements. A longer-term displacement is expected.

In **Eritrea**, humanitarian space and access continue to be restricted by the Government. The European Commission's Directorate – General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection [DG ECHO] will continue to monitor the situation and will be prepared to fund operations provided there are possibilities for needs assessments and the monitoring of humanitarian projects.

2) Description of most acute humanitarian needs by sector.

Food Security: OCHA estimates at 9.1 million the number of people in need of food assistance in the Horn of Africa, 2.12 million (compared to 4 million last year) of them in Somalia alone. Food insecurity is caused by a lack of food availability on local markets or insufficient means to access food. Cumulated stress on the livelihoods of vulnerable populations has eroded their household economic security.

Nutrition: The high food insecurity throughout 2011, caused by a combination of conflict, food price crisis and drought, has resulted in dramatic levels of acute malnutrition, and contributed to significant levels of excess mortality in southern Somalia and parts of northern Kenya. Support to acute malnourished children below the age of five and pregnant lactating women in view of reducing the levels of excess mortality in affected areas should be reinforced. Nutrition programs should be better integrated in the multi-sectorial approach.

WASH: The recent drought has further exacerbated an already unsatisfactory level of availability and access to safe water for drinking, hygiene and livelihoods activities. This has led to inadequate hygiene practices and was recognized as one of the underlying causes of high mortality rates during the current drought. A poor sanitation environment in refugee/IDP settlements and urban/ peri-urban areas has compounded the worsening of mortality rates. Availability and access to safe water for drinking, hygiene and livestock is a major challenge in the lowlands.

¹¹ United Nations 2012 Djibouti Consolidated Appeal

Health: Weak health-systems in the regions affected by food insecurity and/or famine have failed to prevent further degradation of health of the affected population. Measles epidemics affected thousands of people throughout the region and are still not under control in some parts despite several vaccination campaigns. Cholera outbreaks are currently spreading throughout Somalia and refugee camps in Dadaab. Malaria is to be followed-up closely through the period of rains and flooding at the end of the year. Additionally, the continued armed conflict in Somalia results in sustained demand for treatment of patients with gunshot wounds and other trauma.

NFI/shelter: The displacement of people as a result of various conflicts, insecurity and climatic shocks is a regular occurrence, which results in a continued need to support the distribution of non-food items, the provision of shelters and camp management.

Protection: The civilian population continues to pay a high price for the ongoing warfare in Somalia, as the conflict is not confined to clearly identified military targets. Indiscriminate shelling of residential areas inevitably results in civilian deaths and injuries. Child recruitment by all sides in the conflict is continuing: children are forcefully recruited in places like schools, IDP settlements or refugee camps in neighboring countries. High incidence of sexual and gender based violence continues to be reported among fleeing and displaced population within and outside Somalia. Female headed households are at particular risk of exploitation.

DRR: The 2011 drought showed that the overall level of preparedness of the communities, as well as of national & local institutions is not sufficient to cope with repeated shocks. Local coping mechanisms are being eroded. The acute need to strengthen community resilience is increasingly acknowledged. Vulnerability analysis systems do not provide the timely needed information. National stakeholders and their development partners need to be engaged to address the identified needs.

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

1) National / local response and involvement

The extent of the crisis in the region is not being addressed in full by the existing institutional response mechanisms..

In the case of Somalia, local capacities are limited and reduced to the presence of the Red Crescent Society in most regions. Local NGOs are present in Somaliland and Puntland but are very limited in their capacity to respond to a crisis situation and lack specialized experiences.

In Ethiopia, the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) is largely carried out by the Government and mostly financed and supported by international donors. It provides a predictable mechanism to organize transfers in the form of food or cash to approximately 7 Million chronically food insecure people in return for participation to public works. The Risk Financing Mechanism is a recent addition to the PSNP

and allows the scaling up of the safety net in times of acute crises. The Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Section (DRMFSS, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) plays the central role in the food aid and safety net programmes and provides support for the IDP's.

In Kenya, local response is mainly implemented by the Kenya Red Cross through its extensive volunteers' network and a certain financial capacity. The Government of Kenya through its coordination mechanisms and the Crisis Response Centre (CRC) does respond to small to medium scale crises mainly with in-kind food aid, e.g. floods affecting yearly some 150,000 persons. The newly created structure on drought management, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and the National Drought and Disaster Contingency Fund (NDDCF), pursues three main objectives: (i) building resilience to drought and disaster, (ii) rapidly react to early signs of drought and (iii) rapidly respond to the aftermath of disasters.

In Djibouti, the National Red Crescent in cooperation with UNICEF provide a response on a very limited number of WASH programmes. However, the overall the local response has to be significantly complemented by significant external support to address all identified humanitarian needs.

2) International Humanitarian Response

Donor's engagement to address the crisis in the region is considerable. Many donors contribute to the funding of humanitarian assistance. A Global Alliance of donors has also been created in April 2012 to coordinate short, medium and long term actions to promote resilience building in the region.

Consolidated Appeals are in place in Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti, with a cluster system for Somalia. International response in Ethiopia is organized in the framework of a Government-led process (Humanitarian Requirement Document - HRD). There is no regional Consolidated Appeal (CAP) in 2012 to address the post-crisis at the regional level.

The four Appeals/HRD for Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti are amounting to a total of USD 2.365 billion; Somalia CAP is 49.7% funded, the Kenya CAP is covered by 51.7% while the Djibouti CAP is funded at 41%¹².

In Ethiopia, for the first half of the year the HRD is funded 75% and the refugees programme is funded for 26% (¹³). The net requirement from August to December 2012 is USD 189 million, this takes into account the carry-over of the first half of the year (approx USD 128 million). For the Second half of the year the total

¹² UNOCHA Mid Year review of the Consolidated Appeal, 9 July 2012

¹³ Figures as reported by OCHA and UNHCR on 18 July. The 26% is against the total requirement of refugee needs calculated through the Comprehensive Needs Assessment (UNHCR)

requirement amounts to approximately USD 317 million, already partially covered by the carry-over compared to USD 375 for the first half)¹⁴.

3) Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity

Somalia is one of the most challenging and dangerous contexts for humanitarian aid workers. Humanitarian partners are facing a limited humanitarian space. Security constraints continue to hamper humanitarian operations across much of Somalia. Since September 2008, over 30 aid agencies have been banned by the opposition armed groups from the regions of south and central Somalia under their control for reasons linked to their suspected lack of neutrality with regard to the conflicting parties in Somalia. So far, humanitarian organizations continue to maintain a discrete capacity to operate in Somalia through increased control mechanisms and "remote control" modalities. The current Kenyan military intervention in Somalia is also adding strains on the humanitarian space. Delivery of assistance to urban centres that were re-taken from al Shebaab over the past months has not increased due to insecurity and lack of access, and may actually have decreased compared to the end of 2011. Access to Afgooye corridor on the contrary has increased. In the second half of 2012 it is assessed that 2.12 million people will be in crises, it is an improvement compared to 2.51 million people in the first half). A further 1.8 million are stressed (up from 1.29 million in first half) and are at risk of sliding into crises without sustained assistance. 236,000 children under 5 remain acutely malnourished, down from 323,000 then in January 2012. Combined effects of the lean period and conflict upsurge put southern regions at an increased risk of food insecurity.

Humanitarian access in many parts of Ethiopia is unreliable, largely ad hoc and arbitrary. This has affected both NGOs and UN agencies. In addition to the Somali Regional State – with the ongoing armed opposition of the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) - access problems are reported in Gambella, Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR).

In Kenya, the insecurity in Dadaab camps (Kenya) and along the Kenya/Somalia border region is adding strains on the humanitarian space and is restricting the humanitarian operations impacting on the provision of basic services.

The humanitarian crisis in 2011 has shown the need for local and international organizations to be better prepared to provide a timely emergency response.

In Djibouti the lack of partners, especially INGO limits the diversity of response to reach all the affected population.

4) Envisaged DG ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions.

DG ECHO response in 2012 will be aligned to 2 strategic objectives:

¹⁴ The amount required for the second half is lower than for the first half of the year as 5 rounds of relief food distribution were planned against 3- 4 rounds in the second half.

- 1) Strategic Objective 1: People affected by crisis, whether man-made or natural, are assisted in a timely fashion and offered adequate protection through humanitarian assistance, including improved emergency preparedness.
- 2) Strategic Objective 2: Local resilience is strengthened through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities preparing targeted vulnerable and at risk communities to better cope with drought and other natural disasters.

Strategic Objective 1 will be based on the following pillars:

- Life-saving humanitarian response: the intervention strategy will be addressing the response to essential needs in the sectors of food (including through food aid and cash/vouchers systems), nutrition, health, water and sanitation, shelter, protection and NFIs.
- Enhancing of emergency preparedness mechanisms: Support will be provided to the humanitarian partners to be better prepared for different scenarios in order to reinforce their capacity to quickly and appropriately react to changing situations (i.e. sudden onset of natural disasters).
- Supporting the recovery of affected population and increasing their resilience through protection of livelihoods. The intervention strategy will focus in this regard on strengthening communities' resilience to natural and man-made disasters. The prevention of livelihood erosion and detrimental coping strategies will be addressed (revitalisation of livelihood and improvement in food security, maintaining productivity and minimising loss of direct livestock assets).

Strategic Objective 2 will be based on the following pillars:

- Increasing community preparedness to natural disasters
- Piloting DRR innovative approaches
- Dissemination and replication of DRR best practices and lessons learnt
- Advocacy for stronger engagement of development stakeholders in disaster risk reduction
- Provision of technical support to implementing partners of DRR pilot actions

Expected results of humanitarian aid interventions:

Strategic Objective 1:

- Reduction of morbidity and mortality related to acute malnutrition through improved access to quality nutrition services.
- Reduced food insecurity through improved food availability and access for targeted populations and through the protection of livelihood/productive assets.
- In areas affected by disasters, increased access to potable water primarily for human consumption, improved sanitation environment and hygiene practices.
- Reduction of disease related morbidity and mortality for targeted population through improved access to disaster resilient primary health care.
- Epidemic response support mechanisms in place.
- Improved access to treatment for war-wounded.
- International protection standards of refugees and IDPs met.
- Protection mechanisms strengthened to reduce the risk for and mitigate the impact on displaced households of SGBV and other forms of violence.
- Timely and adequate NFI and shelter assistance provided to recent internally displaced people (IDP) and refugees.
- Humanitarian organizations are better prepared to provide emergency response.
- Appropriate logistic and coordination mechanisms maintained.

Strategic Objective 2:

- Communities at risk better prepared to face climate hazards such as drought and floods.
- Technical backstopping allows for concrete results and for replication of community managed disaster risk reduction operations so that interventions can rapidly be taken at scale.
- Lessons learnt and good practices from community-based DRR operations feeding an evidence-based advocacy.

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

- 1) In previous years, DG ECHO assistance framework was based on country HIPs/ financing decisions in the HoA region. The regional aspect of the crisis

with a large influx of Somali refugees across the region has led to the decision to provide assistance through a regional HIP for 2012. This is to ensure increased coherence, coordination and flexibility. Since 2006 through separate financing decisions DG ECHO has allocated 70 Million EUR to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Horn of Africa (Drought preparedness). In 2012 this component is integrated in the regional HIP for better integration of DRR in the interventions.

- 2) Several other EC/EU instruments are also engaged through the EU Delegations in the Horn of Africa in the framework of EDF funds and thematic programs. Countries, like Kenya and Ethiopia, have made extensive use of EDF B-envelopes. Other thematic programs such as the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) are also extensively used in the countries of the region. Member States and several other donors are also fully involved in the response to the crisis in the region.
- 3) The EU Instrument for Stability (IfS) is currently intervening both in Kenya and Ethiopia.
- 4) Exit scenarios:

Transition and LRRD need to be further pursued in the Horn of Africa in particular to increase people resilience to drought related crisis that are recurrent in this region. In this regard, DG ECHO will continue to advocate for engagement of development partners in reinforcing people's resilience including through disaster risk reduction/management.

In its response proposed for 2012 DG ECHO will pursue the appropriate follow-up to the cash-based response initiated in 2011, possibly supported by other market-oriented development interventions by EU development instruments and/or other development actors.

Partners proposing actions, in particular under above strategic objective 2, are required to ensure linkages with longer term development and especially engage national stakeholders in response and preparedness.

5. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2012/01000 and the general conditions of the Partnership Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

5.1. Contacts¹⁵

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5.2. Financial info

HIP Allocation: EUR 140 million

Man-made crisis/natural disasters (in EUR million)

Country	Humanitarian Aid	Food Assistance	Total
Somalia	25.35	27.65	53
Kenya	13	7	20
Ethiopia	16	29	45
Djibouti	1	1	2
Disaster Risk Reduction (Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti, Uganda)	20	-	20
Total	75.35	64.65	140

¹⁵ Letters of intent should be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL. Instructions on how to submit Letters of intent using APPEL are available at http://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/preparing_an_action/financing_decision/intention_letter.. Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL (e-SingleForm)]

In addition, EUR 7,007,120 has been re-allocated between the Humanitarian aid and Food Assistance budget lines. This modification will allow a simplification and more flexibility in the budget repartition to reflect better the funding allocation to planned actions.

Assesment round 1 – Fully allocated

- a) Interested partners are invited to submit requests for all interventions related to strategic objective 2 as per section 3.4 of this HIP
- b) Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 20 million (Hum. Aid)
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2012¹⁶. Actions will start from 01/01/2012
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 18 months
- e) Potential partners: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Letter of intent including at least area of intervention, sector, duration, beneficiaries, context/need of assessment, proposed response (results, activities), estimated costs, requested contribution, contact details.
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: 31/12/ 2011 onwards.
- h) Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention sectors, and knowledge of the country / region. DG ECHO Operational recommendations for proposals under the 2012 Drought Risk Reduction Action Plan for the Horn of Africa Region must be used for guidance (Published at http://ec.europa.eu/echo/funding/decisions_2012_en.htm).

Assessment round 2

- a) Interested partners are invited to submit requests for all interventions related to strategic objective No.1 as per section 3.4 of this HIP and in line with the operational guidelines.
- b) Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 120 million EUR (Hum. Aid: 55.35 million EUR , Food Assistance: 64.65 million EUR)
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2012¹⁷. Actions will start from 01/01/2012

¹⁶ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

¹⁷ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 18 months. Important to note: the financing Decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2012/01000 will expire on 31/12/2013.
- e) Potential partners: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 15/01/2012¹⁸
- i) Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention sectors, and knowledge of the country / region. DG ECHO Operational recommendations for each specific country of the region must be used for guidance (Published at http://ec.europa.eu/echo/funding/decisions_2012_en.htm).

6. IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

EUR 95 million has already been contracted (86.5% of the EUR 110 million) under the present HIP. Additional funding EUR 30 million to be allocated.

1. Amount allocated for the DRR operations: 100% (EUR 20 million)
2. Djibouti: 50% allocated
3. Ethiopia: 95% allocated and 67% contracted from initial envelop (EUR 28 million). Additional EUR17 million to be allocated.
4. Somalia: 100% allocated and 100% contracted from the initial envelop (EUR 40 million). Additional EUR13 million to be allocated.
5. Kenya: 100% contracted from the initial envelop (EUR 20 million).

¹⁸ The Commission reserves the right to consider Single forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs / priorities are not covered by the received Single forms